NASA

SECTION 4



Human Exploration Science Hypervelocity Impact **Technology Facility** Office SX

Need As-Flown ATL

Presenter:

Eric Christiansen

February 5, 2003

Date:

- Need as-flown attitude timeline to complete analysis
- We need the following MSID output from the ODRC:
- V90U2240C
- V90U2241C

V90U2242C

- V90U2243C
- V90W2310C
- V90U2641C
- V90U2642C
- V90U2643C
- V90U2644C

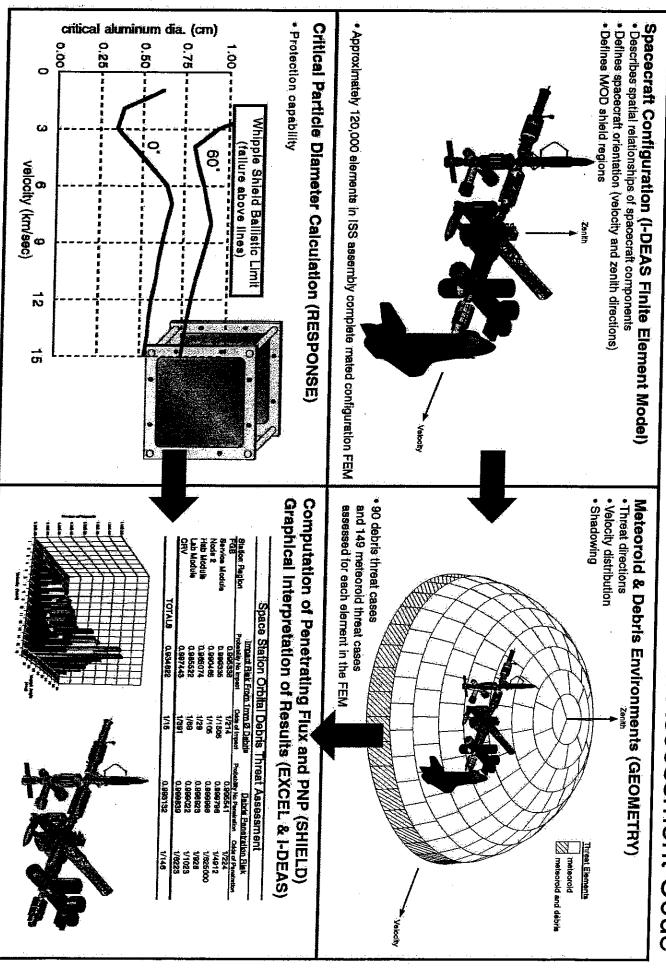
300 second intervals from Mission Event "A20" (OMS 2 cut/off) throug For previous as-flown assessments, we used JMEWS to fetch the data in "D01" (APU activation)



Backup Slides



NASA/JSC BUMPER-II Meteoroid/Debris Threat Assessment Code





Human Exploration Science Hypervelocity Impact **Technology Facility** Office SX

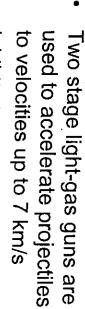
Software Verification

Presenter:

Eric Christiansen

February 5, 2003

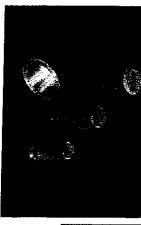
equations used in BUMPER develop and verify ballistic limit Testing provides data to



- excess of 11 km/s projectiles to velocities in launcher used to accelerate Inhibited shaped charge
- equipment High quality diagnostic
- high speed laser shadowgraph cameras
- flash x-ray systems
- used to verify the projectile's during target impact integrity and velocity before and



JSC WSTF Two stage light-gas gun.









STS-107 Flight Readiness Review METEOROID/ORBITAL DEBRIS **ASSESSMENT**

18 December 2002 Jim Hyde Mark Matney





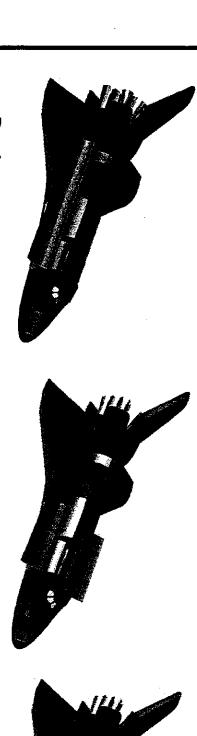
Assessment

Presenter:

Eric Christiansen

February 5, 2003

- Launch: January 16, 2003
- 16 Day Attitude Timeline provided by Andrew Lalich/DO4
- 150 Finite Element Model / attitude combinations
- BUMPER-Shuttle code w/ORDEM2000 debris environment model



Both Rads Stowed

Port Rad Deployed



Both Rads Deployed





Collision Avoidance Maneuvers

Presenter:

Eric Christiansen

February 5, 2003

Date:

- using the 2x14x14 km "yellow" box Current Satellite Catalogue analyzed to estimate maneuver probability
- Probability of 1 or more maneuver alerts is 1 in 5.7 (1 in 6 is typical)





Breakups

Presenter:

Eric Christiansen

Date:

February 5, 2003

Satellite 19122, 1988-040B

- Ariane 2 rocket body
- broke up July 9 in a 535 km x 35,445 km, 7.0 deg orbit
- 1% increase in debris penetrating flux is required.





Meteoroid/Orbital Debris Risk Assessment Results

Presenter:

Eric Christiansen

Date:

February 5, 2003

	STS-107	Shuttle
Odds of critical penetration Probability of no critical penetration	Risk 1 in 370 0.9973	Guideline 1 in 200 0.9950
Odds of radiator leak (both rads DEPLOYED) Probability of no radiator leak	1 in 315 0.9968	1 in 61 0.9837
Expected number of window replacements Window replacement risk	2.1	

NOTE:

Odds of radiator leak (both rads STOWED)

Probability of no radiator leak

1 in 334 0.9970

MASA



Human Exploration Science **Technology Facility** Hypervelocity Impact Office SX

Recent Flights

Presenter:

Eric Christiansen

February 5, 2003

STS-112 (9A)

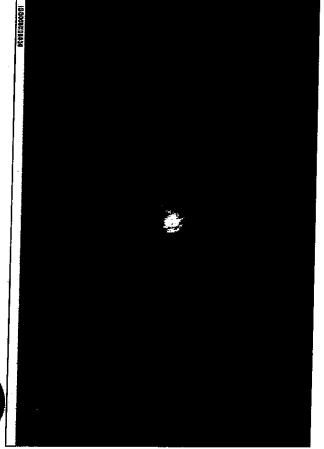
- Launch: 10/07/02
- 0 Collision Avoidance Maneuvers
- Radiator Panel L4 0.4mm (0.016in) diameter hole in facesheet

STS-113 (11A)

- Launch: 11/23/02
- 0 Collision Avoidance Maneuvers

W11 Impact →

Crater depth = 0.3mm (0.013in) Internal fracture = 4.0 mm (0.156in) Crater diam = 2.2mm (0.088in)







Meteoroid Showers

Presenter:

Date:

Eric Christiansen

February 5, 2003

- Meteor shower activity will increase the meteoroid critical penetrating flux over background by 5.3%
- Meteor shower activity will increase the meteoroid window and radiator damaging flux over background by 2.8%

Shower Delta Cancrids	Peak Jan 19	Zenith Hourly Rate
Delta Cancrids	Jan 19	1
Alpha Leonids	Jan 29	7





Summary

Presenter:
Eric Christiansen

Date:

February 5, 2003

- penetration risk. Assessment indicates that the Orbiter is within guidelines for critical
- Assessment indicates that the Orbiter is within guidelines for radiator leak risk.
- maneuver warnings will occur. There is a 1 in 5.7 probability that one or more collision avoidance
- satellite breakup events SX2 will be on-call during the mission to assess additional attitudes or



Michele Lewis

rom:

HAMILTON, DAVID A. (DAVE) (JSC-EA) (NASA)

Sent:

Tuesday, February 25, 2003 5:06 PM

To: Subject:

OLIVAREZ, STEPHANIE J. (JSC-EA4) (NASA) FW: STS-107 Landing Weight Exceedance

MER Briefing.ppt

----Original Message----

From: SCHOMBURG, CALVIN (JSC-EA) (NASA) Sent: Tuesday, February 25, 2003 1:02 PM To: HAMILTON, DAVID A. (DAVE) (JSC-EA) (NASA) Subject: FW: STS-107 Landing Weight Exceedance

----Original Message----

From: Alexander, Ed C [mailto:ed.c.alexander@boeing.com]

Sent: Thursday, January 23, 2003 7:34 PM
To: CHANG, YUAN-CHYAU, PHD (HARRY) (JSC-ES3) (NASA); ROCHA, ALAN R.
(RODNEY) (JSC-ES2) (NASA); LEVY, VINCENT M. (JSC-EG) (NASA); EXT-Madera, Pamela L; EXT-White, Doug; Dunham, Michael J; SCHOMBURG, CALVIN (JSC-EA) (NASA)

Subject: STS-107 Landing Weight Exceedance

Attached is the landing weight briefing to be presented at the MER on Friday, Jan. 24.

<<MER Briefing.ppt>>

Presenter:
Pam Madera
Organization/Date:
Orbiter/01-24-03

weight maximum of 233,000 lbs. exceeds the NSTS 07700, Vol. X and Flight Rules Orbiter vehicle landing Concern: The projected STS-107 EOM landing weight of 233,700 lbs.

demonstrate that the Orbiter will perform within its capability for an EOM Action Required: STS-107 mission specific assessments are required to landing weight above 233,000 lbs.

- . Flight Control
- 2. Thermal Landing Gear & Tire
- 3. Stress
- Landing Gear & Tire





Presenter:
Pam Madera
Organization/Date:
Orbiter/01-24-03

Discussion: Mission Specific Assessments

Flight Control: No concern for 1000 lbs. exceedance of the 233k EOM limit

Covered by abort certification

Thermal: There are no TSEP violations for the following landing conditions (233,700 lb. 1,078.8 in. at T/D)

	•	Total American
Intermediate DR crossrange	DR	356
Intermediate DL crossrange	DL	383
39 deg inclination		
Maximum attainable DR crossrange for	DR	630
Maximum crossrange capability for DL	DL	770
Nominal EOM	DL	∞
Description	Approach	XR

Note: Ascending approaches are more benign

Detailed thermal/structural evaluation is not required if TSEP results are within EOM limits





Presenter:
Pam Madera
Organization/Date:
Orbiter/01-24-03

Discussion: Mission Specific Assessments

Stress: Stress is acceptable for higher landing weights by similarity to heavier abort weights as long as thermal conditions are within EOM TSEP limits

Landing Gear & Tire:

- Landing gear and tires are certified up to abort weight limits
- On-orbit thermal conditioning will be performed to protect tire pressure limits
- Expected MLG limit change from carpet plots is small (< 2 psia, or 3 DegF based on 233000 to 235000 lbs, 1079 +/-1 inch cg)
- If limits lower, no impact
- required If limits higher, additional bottom-sun conditioning may be
- Approximately 10-hr bottom sun prior to 10-hr ZLV+YVV EOM thermal conditioning
- TCS will update ATL recommendation when new tire limits are available







Presenter:
Pam Madera
Organization/Date:
Orbiter/01-24-03

Discussion: Next PLS/Early Mission Termination

- NSTS 07700 Volume X and Flight Rules state that Unplanned Payload Return (UPR) landing opportunities should be evaluated to minimize descent thermal effects
- Under EOM thermal limits if possible
- Volume X states no waiver required for UPR downweight

exceedances

- Next PLS/early mission termination would also result from anomalous conditions
- Same process should apply but is not explicitly stated in both documents



Presenter:
Pam Madera
Organization/Date:
Orbiter/01-24-03

exceeds the NSTS 07700, Vol. X and Flight Rules Orbiter vehicle landing weight maximum of 233,000 lbs. Concern: The projected STS-107 EOM landing weight of 233,700 lbs.

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Presenter:
Pam Madera
Organization/Date:
Orbiter/01-24-03

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Presenter:
Pam Madera
Organization/Date:
Orbiter/01-24-03

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- Same process should apply but is not explicitly stated in both documents





Organization/Date: Pam Madera Orbiter/01-24-03

Presenter:

Discussion: Past Experience

Landing weight has exceeded EOM landing weight limit for two missions

STS-87	STS-83	Mission
OV-102	OV-102	Vehicle
233,089	235,286	Weight at T/D
1082.9	1079.8	Xcg at T/D

- STS-83 exceeded limit due to early mission termination
- STS-87 exceeded limit due to less than expected RCS usage
- Second flight of Wrap Around Digital Auto Pilot

Landing weight prediction prior to deorbit burn was below limit



Presenter:
Pam Madera
Organization/Date:

Orbiter/01-24-03

Recommendation:

- Waiver required if nominal EOM weight exceeds 233,000 lbs limit
- Rationale for waiver exists for STS-107 landing weight exceedance if TSEP results are below EOM limits

Presenter:
Pam Madera
Organization/Date:
Orbiter/01-24-03

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Presenter:
Pam Madera
Organization/Date:
Orbiter/01-24-03

Recommendation:

- Waiver required if nominal EOM weight exceeds 233,000 lbs limit
- Rationale for waiver exists for STS-107 landing weight exceedance if TSEP results are below EOM limits

Michele Lewis

`rom: ਤent:

Sent To: MAGILL, ANITA L. (JSC-MV) (LM) Tuesday, January 28, 2003 8:35 AM

SWAN, BOBBIE G. (JSC-CA) (NASA); MAYEAUX, BRIAN M. (JSC-ES4) (NASA);

KRUMREY, CAROLYN M. (JSC-ES6) (NASA); CSRDESK; WHITTLE, DAVID W. (JSC-MA2) (NASA); HENDERSON, EDWARD M. (MACK) (JSC-MA) (NASA); BENZ, FRANK J. (JSC-EA) (NASA); OUELLETTE, FRED A. (JSC-MV6) (NASA); GAYLOR, STEPHEN G. (STEVE) (JSC-MT3) (NASA); GRUSH, GENE R. (JSC-EP111) (NASA); 'Gernand, Joseph'; GALBREATH, GREGORY F. (GREG) (JSC-ES2) (NASA); LANGE, GREGORY A. (JSC-DA8) (NASA); KAUPP, HENRY J. (JSC-ER3) (NASA); GREENE, JAY H. (JSC-AG) (NASA); HARBOUR, JEFF P. (JSC-MV) (LM); 'John Mulholland'; SERIALE-GRUSH, JOYCE M. (JSC-EA) (NASA); 'LiLi Moore'; 'Mike Fuller'; 'Oswald, Stephen'; ROE, RALPH R. (JSC-MV) (NASA);

JEFF P. (JSC-MV) (LM); 'John Mulholland'; SERIALE-GRUSH, JOYCE M. (JSC-EA) (NAS, 'LiLi Moore'; 'Mike Fuller'; 'Oswald, Stephen'; ROE, RALPH R. (JSC-MV) (NASA); DITTEMORE, RONALD D. (JSC-MA) (NASA); CREAMER, TIMOTHY J. (TJ) (JSC-CB) (NASA); HILL, VERNON C. (JSC-MV) (LM); LEVY, VINCENT M. (JSC-EG) (NASA); GUY, WALTER W. (JSC-ER) (NASA); GERSTENMAIER, WILLIAM H. (BILL) (JSC-OA) (NASA) CORRECTION 12th Daily Report

Subject:



Michele Lewis

From: ROCHA, ALAN R. (RODNEY) (JSC-ES2) (NASA)

Sent: Wednesday, January 22, 2003 4:13 PM

To: SHACK, PAUL E. (JSC-EA42) (NASA)

Cc: SERIALE-GRUSH, JOYCE M. (JSC-EA) (NASA); KRAMER, JULIE A. (JSC-EA4) (NASA); MILLER,

GLENN J. (JSC-EA) (NASA)

Subject: FW: STS-107 Debris Analysis Team Meeting

Rodney Rocha Structural Engineering Division (ES-SED)

• ES Div. Chief Engineer (Space Shuttle DCE)

Chair, Space Shuttle Loads & Dynamics Panel

Mail Code ES2 Phone 281-483-8889

----Original Message----

From: Madera, Pamela L [mailto:pam.l.madera@usahq.unitedspacealliance.com]

Sent: Wednesday, January 22, 2003 11:22 AM

To: CURRY, DONALD M. (JSC-ES3) (NASA); ROCHA, ALAN R. (RODNEY) (JSC-ES2) (NASA); LEVY, VINCENT M. (JSC-EG) (NASA); KOWAL, T. J. (JOHN) (JSC-ES3) (NASA); DERRY, STEPHEN M. (STEVE) (JSC-EG3) (NASA); Nagle, Scott M; Carlos Ortiz (E-mail); GOMEZ, REYNALDO J. (RAY) (JSC-EG3) (NASA); DISLER, JONATHAN M. (JON) (JSC-SX) (LM); Jacobs, William A

Cc: 'Scott Christensen V (E-mail)'; 'Norman Ignacio (Nacho) (E-mail)'; CHAO, DENNIS; Stoner-1, Michael D; 'Carlos Ortiz (E-mail)'; 'Michael J Dunham (E-mail)'; Sebesta, Stephen P; CORONADO, DIANA; "Craig Madden' (E-mail)'; Bell, Dan R.; Gordon, Michael P.; 'Paul A Parker (E-mail)'; ISHMAEL, MOHAMED I. (GEORGE) (JSC-NC) (SAIC); ALEXANDER, ED

Subject: STS-107 Debris Analysis Team Meeting

Rodney Rocha has conference room 221 in JSC Building 13 available for today's 1:00 PM telecon. Located on second floor. The dial in number is the same as below. I propose the following agenda:

Review of transport analysis (Carlos Ortiz - charts attached)

Discussion of appropriate Particle Size (Ortiz, Disler, all)

Review of Flight Design Plans for Assessing Options (Bill Jacobs)

Status of Impact Damage Assessment (P. Parker)

Status of Thermal Analysis (Norm Ignacio/Dennis Chao)

Approach for stress assessment (Dunham)

Discussion on Need/Rationale for Mandatory Viewing of damage site (All)

<<STS-107 Preliminary Debris Assessment - rev2.ppt>>

Pam Madera

Vehicle and Systems Analysis Subsystem Area Manager

----Original Message----

From: Madera, Pamela L

Sent: Monday, January 20, 2003 5:47 PM

CURRY, DONALD M; ROCHA, ALAN RODNEY; LEVY, VINCENT M; KOWAL, T JOHN; DERRY, STEPHEN M

Cc: 'Scott Christensen V (E-mail)'; 'Norman Ignacio (Nacho) (E-mail)'; CHAO, DENNIS; Stoner-1, Michael D; 'Carlos Ortiz (E-mail)'; 'Michael J Dunham (E-mail)'; Sebesta, Stephen P; CORONADO, DIANA; "Craig Madden' (E-mail)'; Bell, Dan R.; Gordon, Michael P.; Paul A Parker (Email)

Subject:

STS-107 Debris Analysis Team Plans

The Boeing/USA team would like to meet with you Tuesday at 2:00 on meet-me-line number to discuss analysis plans for assessing the STS-107 Debris Impact.

Pam Madera

Vehicle and Systems Analysis Subsystem Area Manager

Michele Lewis

From: ROCHA, ALAN R. (RODNEY) (JSC-ES2) (NASA)

Sent: Monday, January 20, 2003 9:47 PM

To: SHACK, PAUL E. (JSC-EA42) (NASA); SERIALE-GRUSH, JOYCE M. (JSC-EA) (NASA)

Cc: KRAMER, JULIE A. (JSC-EA4) (NASA); MILLER, GLENN J. (JSC-EA) (NASA); RICKMAN, STEVEN L. (JSC-ES3) (NASA); MADDEN, CHRISTOPHER B. (CHRIS) (JSC-ES3) (NASA)

Subject: FW: STS-107 Debris Analysis Team Plans

FYI on forthcoming activity. From USA/Pam Madera and her talking to Boeing contacts:

It appears that the image folks can only state the impactor is 20 inch max dimension plus/minus 10 inch. It
has a max thickness of about 4 inch or so due to the known thicknesses of the ET insulation in the forward
bipod area.

 Boeing Load/Stress group is researching if such insulation impacts are in the data base of previous impact tests on Orbiter TPS.

Rodney Rocha

- Division Chief Engineer (DCE), ES-Structural Engineering Division
- Chair, Space Shuttle Loads & Dynamics Panel
- Mail Code ES2 x38889

: Madera, Pamela L [mailto:pam.l.madera@usahq.unitedspacealliance.com]

Sent: Monday, January 20, 2003 5:47 PM

To: CURRY, DONALD M. (JSC-ES3) (NASA); ROCHA, ALAN R. (RODNEY) (JSC-ES2) (NASA); LEVY, VINCENT M. (JSC-EG) (NASA); KOWAL, T. J. (JOHN) (JSC-ES3) (NASA); DERRY, STEPHEN M. (STEVE) (JSC-EG3) (NASA) Cc: 'Scott Christensen V (E-mail)'; 'Norman Ignacio (Nacho) (E-mail)'; CHAO, DENNIS; Stoner-1, Michael D; 'Carlos Ortiz (E-mail)'; Michael J Dunham (E-mail)'; Sebesta, Stephen P; CORONADO, DIANA; "Craig Madden' (E-mail)'; Bell, Dan R.; Gordon, Michael P.; Paul A Parker (E-mail)

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Pam Madera

Vehicle and Systems Analysis Subsystem Area Manager

Michele Lewis

From:

HAMILTON, DAVID A. (DAVE) (JSC-EA) (NASA)

:ent

Tuesday, February 25, 2003 5:08 PM

To:

OLIVAREZ, STEPHANIE J. (JSC-EA4) (NASA)

Subject:

FW: Answer to Tile Questions

----Original Message---

From: Sent: SCHOMBURG, CALVIN (JSC-EA) (NASA) Tuesday, February 25, 2003 2:00 PM

To:

HAMILTON, DAVID A. (DAVE) (JSC-EA) (NASA)

Subject:

FW: Answer to Tile Questions

----Original Message---

From: Sent: SCHOMBURG, CALVIN (JSC-EA) (NASA) Sunday, February 16, 2003 10:24 AM OUELLETTE, FRED A. (JSC-MV6) (NASA)

Subject:

To:

FW: Answer to Tile Questions

Another item-I had not sent you.

----Original Message---

From:

MCCORMACK, DONALD L. (DON) (JSC-MV6) (NASA)

Sent:

Wednesday, January 29, 2003 6:54 AM

To: Cc: CABANA, ROBERT D. (JSC-CB) (NASA); ROSS, JERRY L. (JSC-CB) (NASA)

SCHOMBURG, CALVIN (JSC-EA) (NASA)

ıbject:

Answer to Tile Questions

Bob, Jerry,

I've talked to Calvin Schomburg (NASA/JSC/Engineering) regarding your questions following Monday's MMT. As far as the "zipper effect", the folks did consider it and determined that for the type of damage we expect, it will not be an issue. The following is a summary of what I has told and if you need any more information we can talk again or I can have Calvin get in touch with you (Calvin, if you have any comments, please chime in).

As we discussed on Monday, the predicted worst case damage area is expected to be approximately 7" wide by 30" long. The shape of the area is expected to be "crater like" with a ramp leading in and a ramp leading out. The maximum depth will be perhaps down to the densified layer of the tile (that's what was thermally analyzed). So, there will still be approximately 0.1" of TPS material as well as the SIP and RTV left in the hole. The airflow over this damaged area should not impart sufficient aero loads (side loading) on the tiles to cause additional tiles to come off. At the most, we'd expect to erode away some additional tile material in the hole (the analysis accounts for this). Note also that the highest aero loads occur after peak heating. Also, the thermal analysis indicates that the bondline temperature will remain below the temperature at which the RTV begins to degrade (650F). Therefore, the strength of the RTV should not be compromised.

As for the age issue, Calvin said that the cert life has been extended to 30-years. The way in which they have been able to do this is to remove tiles from the bottom of the vehicle during OMDPs are test the strength of the RTV. He has no concerns about the age of the tile bonding of OV-102.

Hope this helps. If note, let me know. Don



SPACE SHUTTLE PROGRAM

Space Shuttle Projects Office (MSFC)
NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama

STS-112/ET-115 Bipod Ramp Foam Loss

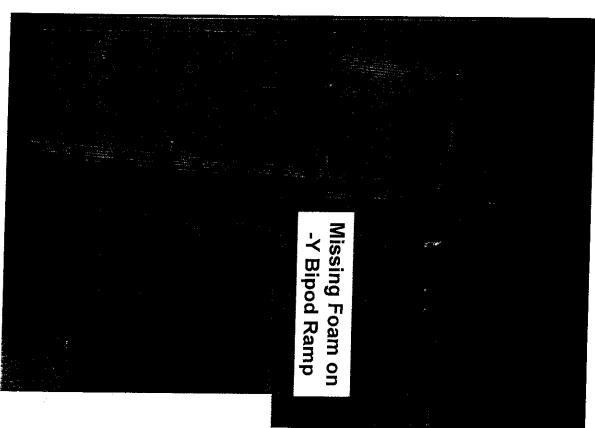
Presenter Jerry Smelser, NASA/MP31 Date October 31, 2002

Issue

Foam was lost on the STS-112/ET-115 -Y bipod ramp (\approx 4" \times 5" \times 12") exposing the bipod housing SLA closeout

Background

- ET TPS Foam loss over the life of the Shuttle issue Program has never been a "Safety of Flight"
- More than 100 External Tanks have flown significant foam loss on a bipod ramp with only 3 documented instances of





SPACE SHUTTLE PROGRAM Space Shuttle Projects Office (MSFC) NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama

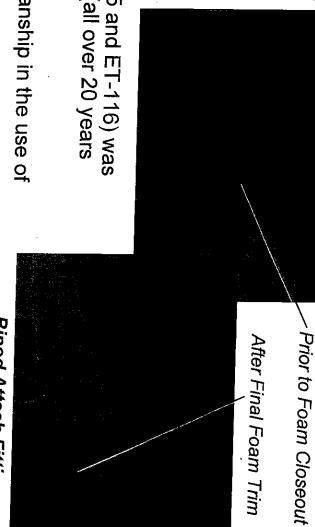


STS-112/ET-115 Bipod Ramp Foam Loss

Date	Presenter
October 31, 2002	ter Jerry Smelser, NASA/MP31
Page 1	NASA/MP31

Rationale for Flight

- Current bipod ramp closeout has not been changed since STS-54 (ET-51)
- The Orbiter has not experienced "Safety of Flight" damage from loss of foam in 112 flights (including 3 known flights with bipod ramp foam loss)
- There have been no design / process / equipment changes over the the last 60 ETs (flights)
- All ramp closeout work (including ET-115 and ET-116) was experience each) performed by experienced practitioners (all over 20 years
- Ramp foam application involves craftsmanship in the use of validated application processes



Bipod Attach Fitting

- No change in Inspection / Process control / Post application handling, etc
- Probability of loss of ramp TPS is no higher/no lower than previous flights
- The ET is safe to fly with no new concerns (and no added risk)

- Chair, Space Shuttle Loads & Dynamics Panel
- Mail Code ES2 x38889

: Madera, Pamela L [mailto:pam.l.madera@usahq.unitedspacealliance.com]

Sent: Monday, January 20, 2003 5:47 PM

To: CURRY, DONALD M. (JSC-ES3) (NASA); ROCHA, ALAN R. (RODNEY) (JSC-ES2) (NASA); LEVY, VINCENT M. (JSC-EG) (NASA); KOWAL, T. J. (JOHN) (JSC-ES3) (NASA); DERRY, STEPHEN M. (STEVE) (JSC-EG3) (NASA)

Cc: 'Scott Christensen V (É-mail)'; 'Norman Ignacio (Nacho) (E-mail)'; CHAO, DENNIS; Stoner-1, Michael D; 'Carlos Ortiz (E-mail)'; 'Michael J Dunham (E-mail)'; Sebesta, Stephen P; CORONADO, DIANA; "Craig Madden' (E-mail)'; Bell, Dan R.; Gordon, Michael P.; Paul A Parker (E-mail) Subject: STS-107 Debris Analysis Team Plans

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Michele Lewis

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:ent

Tuesday, February 25, 2003 5:08 PM

To:

OLIVAREZ, STEPHANIE J. (JSC-EA4) (NASA)

Subject:

FW: Answer to Tile Questions

-Original Message

From:

SCHOMBURG, CALVIN (JSC-EA) (NASA) Tuesday, February 25, 2003 2:00 PM

Sent: To:

HAMILTON, DAVID A. (DAVE) (JSC-EA) (NASA)

Subject:

FW: Answer to Tile Questions

-Original Message-

From: Sent:

SCHOMBURG, CALVIN (JSC-EA) (NASA) Sunday, February 16, 2003 10:25 AM OUELLETTE, FRED A. (JSC-MV6) (NASA)

Subject:

To:

FW: Answer to Tile Questions

----Original Message----

From: Sent:

ROSS, JERRY L. (JSC-CB) (NASA) Wednesday, January 29, 2003 10:53 AM

To:

MCCORMACK, DONALD L. (DON) (JSC-MV6) (NASA); CABANA, ROBERT D. (JSC-CB) (NASA)

Cc:

SCHOMBURG, CALVIN (JSC-EA) (NASA)

!bject:

RE: Answer to Tile Ouestions

Thank you!

----Original Message----

From:

MCCORMACK, DONALD L. (DON) (JSC-MV6) (NASA)

Sent:

Wednesday, January 29, 2003 6:54 AM

To:

CABANA, ROBERT D. (JSC-CB) (NASA); ROSS, JERRY L. (JSC-CB) (NASA)

Cc:

SCHOMBURG, CALVIN (JSC-EA) (NASA)

Subject:

Answer to Tile Questions

Bob, Jerry.

I've talked to Calvin Schomburg (NASA/JSC/Engineering) regarding your questions following Monday's MMT. As far as the "zipper effect", the folks did consider it and determined that for the type of damage we expect, it will not be an issue. The following is a summary of what I has told and if you need any more information we can talk again or I can have Calvin get in touch with you (Calvin, if you have any comments, please chime in).

As we discussed on Monday, the predicted worst case damage area is expected to be approximately 7" wide by 30" long. The shape of the area is expected to be "crater like" with a ramp leading in and a ramp leading out. The maximum depth will be perhaps down to the densified layer of the tile (that's what was thermally analyzed). So, there will still be approximately 0.1" of TPS material as well as the SIP and RTV left in the hole. The airflow over this damaged area should not impart sufficient aero loads (side loading) on the tiles to cause additional tiles to come off. At the most, we'd expect to erode away some additional tile material in the hole (the analysis accounts for this). Note also that the highest aero loads occur after peak heating. Also, the thermal analysis indicates that the bondline temperature will remain below the temperature at which the RTV begins to degrade (650F). Therefore, the strength of the RTV should not be compromised.

As for the age issue, Calvin said that the cert life has been extended to 30-years. The way in which they have been able to do this is to remove tiles from the bottom of the vehicle during OMDPs are test the strength of the RTV. He has no concerns about the age of the tile bonding of OV-102.

Hope this helps. If note, let me know.

Don

Michele Lewis

⁻rom:

HAMILTON, DAVID A. (DAVE) (JSC-EA) (NASA)

:ent

Tuesday, February 25, 2003 5:07 PM

To:

OLIVAREZ, STEPHANIE J. (JSC-EA4) (NASA)

Subject:

FW: meteoroid/debris risks

-----Original Message-----

From:

SCHOMBURG, CALVIN (JSC-EA) (NASA)

Sent: To:

Tuesday, February 25, 2003 1:02 PM HAMILTON, DAVID A. (DAVE) (JSC-EA) (NASA)

Subject:

FW: meteoroid/debris risks

-----Original Message-

From: Sent:

CHRISTIANSEN, ERIC L. (JSC-SX) (NASA) Wednesday, February 05, 2003 11:19 AM

To:

SCHOMBURG, CALVIN (JSC-EA) (NASA)

Cc:

PETETE, PATRICIA (TRISH) (JSC-MV) (NASA)

Subject:

meteoroid/debris risks

Calvin.

Attached is the file on 107 meteoroid/debris risks (based on FRR ATL) with the charts I showed you this morning on meteoroid/debris risks. We'll finalize it after we get the as-flown ATL.

Risk_breakdow n.ppt

Eric 281-483-5311



STS-107 Meteoroid/Debris Risk Breakdown Preliminary (Based on FRR ATL)

SX2/Eric L. Christiansen LM/Jim Hyde, Tom Prior, Dana Lear





Critical Meteoroid/Debris

Presenter: Eric Christiansen

Date:

February 5, 2003

Critical Impact risks assessed by BUMPER code

- Shuttle geometry model modified to determine risks for port and starboard wing zones (previously port/starboard risks combined)
- Failure criteria and ballistic limit equations (based on hypervelocity impact data) defined for each zone of the vehicle

Based on FRR Attitude Timeline (ATL) critical impact risks:

Starboard Wing only (WLE, bottom, top)	(WLE, bottom, top)	Overall Vehicle	
0.99958	0.9996	0.9973	Probability of No Critical Penetration
1 in 2400	1 in 2500	1 in 370	Odds of Critical Penetration





Presenter:

Eric Christiansen

Date: February 5, 2003

STS-107 Meteoroid & Orbital Debris Risk per Region

